Spanish
for the Traveler™

southwestern data systems™

Spanish for the Traveler™

Designed By Dr. Janice Davidson
Programming By Richard Eckert

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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1. INTRODUCTION

Bienvenido! Welcome to COMPUTER SPANISH FOR THE TRAVELER.

COMPUTER SPANISH FOR THE TRAVELER is a seven part language program designed to give the traveler the language skills necessary to function with ease in any Spanish-speaking country. COMPUTER SPANISH can also serve as an instructional aid for the student beginning to learn Spanish, as well as for the adult wishing to brush up on his high school or college Spanish.

COMPUTER SPANISH FOR THE TRAVELER contains seven sequential instructional units. The first six units address themselves to the particular language needs of the traveler, such as checking into a hotel, ordering a meal, sight seeing, etc. The last unit is devoted solely to numbers.

Each of the first six instructional units consists of five sequential lessons. Each lesson contains 40 words, 15 controller sentences, and 120 common expressions.

Each lesson is followed by a vocabulary quiz. Units one through six each contain a unit test, which tests mastery of the entire unit.

Four audio cassette tapes accompany the diskette so that the correct pronunciation of the language can also be learned.

When traveling, you may wish to take this manual and the cassettes with you to review the material during your trip. The manual has been designed in a size small enough to be easily carried, and the "UNITS" sections parallel the computer lessons and audio cassettes.

Note: In the interest of convenience, the program will be referred to as "COMPUTER SPANISH" throughout the remainder of this manual.

1.1. Acknowledgments

COMPUTER SPANISH FOR THE TRAVELER was designed by Dr. Janice Davidson, with programming done by Richard Eckert. The program was tried and tested on high school, college, and adult students at the educational facility of Upward Bound in Palos Verdes, California. The extensive vocabulary data files were carefully selected by Spanish teacher Barbara Swindall, to meet the language needs of the traveler. The program was designed with operational ease and flexibility in mind. It is easy to use, and because it appeals to both the aural and visual senses, COMPUTER SPANISH FOR THE TRAVELER provides an extremely effective way to learn a foreign language.

The authors are indebted to Barbara Swindall for her patient assistance in the development of this software. Barbara has studied in Spain and has been a Spanish teacher in the Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District for the past seven years. She spent countless hours consulting with the authors on the lesson formats, selecting the appropriate words and sentences, and pronouncing the words for the audio cassette tapes. Many thanks to Barbara for all her help.

2. THE COMPUTER SPANISH PACKAGE

2.1. Contents

The following items are included in this package. Be sure to check your package for each of the items listed below. If any are missing, contact Southwestern Data Systems at the address listed on the inside front cover of the manual for assistance in obtaining the missing items.

* COMPUTER SPANISH FOR THE TRAVELER diskette (Dos 3.3)
* Four audio cassette tapes containing the Spanish pronunciation of all the words on the diskette.
* The COMPUTER SPANISH manual.

2.2. Configuration

To use the COMPUTER SPANISH program, you need:

* An Apple II with 48k of memory and an Applesoft or Language card, or an Apple II Plus with 48k of memory.
* One disk drive with controller and Dos 3.3.
* Any audio cassette tape recorder capable of using standard cassette tapes.
* A video monitor (or television set).
* The COMPUTER SPANISH diskette.
* COMPUTER SPANISH audio cassette tapes.

It is highly recommended that you keep this manual handy and refer to it often until you become thoroughly familiar with the program.

3. MAKING BACK-UP COPIES OF COMPUTER SPANISH

The COMPUTER SPANISH diskette cannot be copied using conventional copy programs. It does, however, come with its own copy program from which back-up copies of the disk may be produced.

It is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED that you DO NOT USE YOUR ORIGINAL diskette for daily use. Upon purchase, immediately make a back-up copy and put the original in a safe place.

To run the copy program, place the COMPUTER SPANISH diskette in your disk drive and type in: "PR#6" to boot in the usual manner. When the red light on the disk drive comes on, IMMEDIATELY press the 'C' (for 'Copy') key on your Apple. The program will then confirm that you wish to make a copy, at which point you should enter the values for the SINGLE DRIVE which you want to use to make the copy.

The copy process is restricted to a SINGLE DRIVE COPY to assure maximum reliability in the copy. You will, however, have to exercise due caution in exchanging the diskettes during the operation to make sure the appropriate diskette is in the drive at that moment. If you think you have made a mistake at any point, stop IMMEDIATELY and re-boot to restart the process.

The copy program will produce a total of three back-up copies of the COMPUTER SPANISH diskette. This gives you a total of four working copies of the program. In addition, if you should accidentally erase a particular file from a given diskette, you may use the "FID" file transfer utility provided on your Apple System Master Diskette to move the particular file from your original diskette to the diskette from which the file was erased. This in no way affects the copy counter on the master back-up copy program.

It is not necessary to re-copy the entire diskette should only a given file become damaged.

4. GETTING STARTED

4.1. Unit Organization and Objectives

The material on the COMPUTER SPANISH diskette is organized in the following manner:

4.1.1. Unit One: Your Arrival

Unit Objective: Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to speak enough Spanish to arrive at the airport, pass through customs, collect your luggage, and check into your hotel.

4.1.2. Unit Two: Shopping for Souvenirs

Unit Objective: Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to shop in a variety of stores, talk to the sales people, inquire about the merchandise, and pay for the items you choose to purchase.

4.1.3. Unit Three: Seeing the Sights

Unit Objective: Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to get to the various attractions, discuss the attractions and ask questions about the schedules and procedures.

4.1.4. Unit Four: Touring the Country

Unit Objective: Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to use a variety of forms of transportation, check schedules, ask directions, and ask for help in an emergency.

4.1.5. Unit Five: Getting Acquainted

Unit Objective: Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to attend various social functions, ask questions about dress and procedures, meet people, and make informal conversation.

4.1.6. Unit Six: Dining Out

Unit Objective: Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to understand the waiter, discuss the menu, order the meal, send compliments to the chef, and request the check.

4.1.7. Unit Seven: Numbers

Unit Objective: Upon completion of this unit, you will understand the Spanish numbers necessary to determine prices, make change, find addresses and tell time, etc.

4.2. Unit Organization

Each Unit, except seven, is divided into a series of lessons, organized as follows:

Lesson One: Places	vocabulary display vocabulary quiz
Lesson Two: Things	vocabulary display vocabulary quiz
Lesson Three: People	vocabulary display vocabulary quiz
Lesson Four: Sentences	controller sentence display controller sentence quiz

Lesson Five: Expressions	expression display expression quiz

Unit Test

4.3. Notes on Spanish Grammar

First, in Spanish the masculine nouns, most of which end in "o", are preceded by the article "el" and feminine nouns, most of which end in "a", are preceded by the article "la". For example:

"el esposo" means "the husband" and "la esposa" means "the wife".

When a noun has both a masculine and feminine form, COMPUTER SPANISH word display will present the masculine form of the noun first. The feminine form will follow in parenthesis.

Secondly, in Spanish, an adjective must match the noun it modifies. For example:

El palacio es hermoso. (the palace is beautiful)
La casa es hermosa. (the house is beautiful)

When an adjective has both a masculine and feminine form, the COMPUTER SPANISH word display will present the masculine form of the adjective first. The feminine form will follow in parenthesis.

Thirdly, in Spanish, the prepositions "a" (to) and "de" (of or from) contract with the masculine article "el" (the). For example:

"al (a + el)" means "to the" before a masculine noun.
"del (de + el)" means "of the" or "from the" before a masculine noun.

The article does not contract before a feminine noun:

"a la" means "to the" before a feminine noun.
"de la" means "of the" or "from them" before a feminine noun.

In the COMPUTER SPANISH sentence display, the masculine contracted version is shown, followed by the feminine version in parenthesis.

4.3.1. Latin American Spanish

When there is a difference in vocabulary or pronunciation between Castillian Spanish (as is used in Spain) and Latin American Spanish, COMPUTER SPANISH will use the Latin American preference.

5. LOADING COMPUTER SPANISH

You are now ready to begin using COMPUTER SPANISH, so....

To Load the program, follow these steps:

1. Insert the diskette in the disk drive (drive 1 if you have more than one drive.)

2. Turn on your Apple to boot the diskette (if your Apple is already on, just type PR#6 and then press "RETURN"). It is recommended that you run the demonstration program provided on your COMPUTER SPANISH diskette to help you understand the structure of the program before beginning unit one.

To run the demonstration of the program, simply press "D" while the disk is booting (the red light is still on). You may stop the demonstration at any time simply by pressing the "ESC" key.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Now that the Demonstration program has completed, you should see the Main Menu (illustrated below) on your monitor or television.

5.1. Computer Spanish Main Menu

```
+-------------------------------------------------+
|            * *  COMPUTER SPANISH  * *           |
|                                                 |
|    1>  Your Arrival                             |
|    2>  Shopping for Souvenirs                   |
|    3>  Seeing The Sights                        |
|    4>  Touring The Country                      |
|    5>  Getting Acquainted                       |
|    6>  Dining Out                               |
|    7>  Numbers                                  |
|    8>  Stop For Now                             |
|                                 Your Choice?    |
+-------------------------------------------------+
```

From the Main menu, you can select any one of the seven units included in COMPUTER SPANISH. Since the units are designed to be learned in sequence, it is recommended that you begin with "Unit 1> Your Arrival".

After selecting a unit, the program will display a menu similar to the one illustrated below:

```
+-------------------------------------------------------+
|              --+--  Your Arrival  --+--               |
|                                                       |
|    1>  Places                                         |
|    2>  Things                                         |
|    3>  People                                         |
|    4>  Sentences                                      |
|    5>  Expressions                                    |
|    6>  Unit Test                                      |
|    7>  Return To Main Menu                            |
|                                                       |
|        Your choice?                                   |
+-------------------------------------------------------+
```

5.2. Using the Audio Cassette

At this point, you should insert the audio cassette tape for the unit you are working on into your tape recorder. (Note that Units 2,4,6 are on the reverse side of the tapes containing Units 1,3,5 respectively.)

Start playing the recorder and listen for instructions regarding when to start the word display on the computer. After the display is finished, you will have the option to:

1> Display items again
2> Take vocabulary quiz
3> Select new subject

If you select "1> Display items again" and wish to hear the pronunciation once more, you will have to rewind the tape.

When you feel you know the words well enough, select "2> Take vocabulary quiz". You will have the choice of taking the quiz in either of the following formats:

1> Spanish to English
2> English to Spanish

If you select "1> Spanish to English", the words will be given in Spanish and you will have to find the best English translation. When you have completed the quiz, your score will be displayed. Pressing the space bar will then return you to the unit menu.

6. USING COMPUTER SPANISH

If this is your first experience with Spanish, a short review of the subsection entitled "Notes on Spanish Grammar" is highly recommended. If you've already looked it over, then..... "VAMONOS!!!"

6.1. Procedure

1. Start with the first unit, "1> Your Arrival".

2. Select the word display for the first lesson, "Places".

3. Run the word display simultaneously with the tape recording. Pronounce the words after you see them on the screen and hear them on the tape. Repeat this process until you know both the meanings of the words and their pronunciation.

4. Take the quiz, first from Spanish to English and then from English to Spanish. As the words appear, practice pronouncing them out loud. If necessary, repeat the quiz until you get a comprehension score of 100% correct on both versions. If your quiz score is below 90% correct you should return to the vocabulary display and work on it again.

5. Repeat the same process for lessons 2 through 5.

6. After scoring 100% on all the quizzes, you will be ready for the unit test. You should be able to recognize and pronounce all the words. When you can achieve 100% correct on the unit test, you are ready to proceed to the next unit.

7. In a similar manner, continue working through the other units. BE SURE TO WORK ON THEM IN THE ORDER THEY ARE PRESENTED. Remember to be throughly competent in one lesson (100% on the quiz) before advancing to the next lesson. Likewise, achieve complete mastery of each unit (100% on the unit test) before advancing to the next unit.

6.2. Special Features

6.2.1. ESC key

The ESC key (escape key) allows the user to leave any lesson currently being worked on at any time during the program. Simply press ESC and the program returns you to the unit menu. From there, you may get to the menu by pressing "6".

6.2.2. Sound effects

COMPUTER SPANISH has musical sound effects which are activated with a correct answer to a quiz or test question. Shortly after starting, COMPUTER SPANISH will ask you if you want sound effects. If you answer yes, the sound will remain during that session.

6.2.3. Elapsed time indicator

As you take the quizzes and the tests, you will note an elapsed time indicator at the bottom right hand corner of the screen. This is giving you the number of seconds it takes to answer the quiz questions. Obviously, the faster you are able to answer the questions, the more proficient you are becoming.

6.2.4. Display time

In the vocabulary display, the length of time the words stay on the screen may be increased or decreased. Simply press the forward arrow (-->) to speed up the vocabulary display and press the backward arrow (<--) to slow it down. Note: When using the audio cassette tapes, DO NOT adjust the vocabulary display time.

6.2.5. Glossary

A glossary of the words introduced in COMPUTER SPANISH is provided at the end of this manual for reference.

7. UNIT ONE: Your Arrival

Note: In Spanish, nouns are either masculine or feminine. Most nouns which end in "o" are masculine. To say "the" in front of them use "el". Most nouns that end in "a" are feminine and to say "the" before them use "la".

7.1. Places

the airport	el aeropuerto
the money exchange	la oficina de cambio
Customs	la aduana
the hotel	el hotel
the hotel room	la habitación
the dining room	el comedor
the restroom	el servicio (Spain) el baño (Latin America)
the restaurant	el restaurante
the pharmacy	la farmacia
the laundry	la lavandería
the camera store	la tienda de fotografía
the post office	el correos
the bank	el banco
the news stand	el quiosco de periódicos
the night club	el club nocturno

7.2. Things

Note: To say "a" or "an" before a masculine noun, use "un". Before a feminine noun use "una".

a taxi	un taxi
a rental car	un coche alquilado
a plane	un avión
a ticket	un billete
a suitcase	una maleta
a traveler's check	un cheque de viajero
a telephone call	una llamada
a key	una llave
a passport	un pasaporte
a reservation	una reservación
a newspaper	un periódico
a credit card	una tarjeta de crédito
a message	un recado
a telegram	un telegrama
my bill	mi cuenta
my money	mi dinero

7.3. People

my friend	mi amigo (a)
my husband	mi esposo
my wife	mi esposa
my family	mi familia
the maid	la camarera
the porter	el mozo
the bellboy	el botones
the waiter	el camarero
the telephone operator	la telefonista
the manager	el director

7.4. Sentences

Where is ___?	¿Dónde está ___?
I'd like ___, please.	Quisiera ___, por favor.
Where can I get ___?	¿Dónde puedo conseguir ___?
I have ___.	Tengo ___.
I don't have ___.	No tengo ___.
Can you get me ___?	¿Me puede conseguir ___?
How do you say ___ in English?	¿Cómo se dice ___ en inglés?
How do you say ___ in Spanish?	¿Como se dice ___ en español?

Where is a good ___?	¿Dónde hay un buen/una buena ___?
When does ___ open?	¿Cuándo abre ___?
When does ___ close?	¿Cuándo cierra ___?
Do you have ___?	¿Tiene usted ___?
How much does ___ cost?	¿Cuánto cuesta ___?
I want to go to ___.	Quiero ir al/a la ___.
Please take me to ___.	Lléveme al/a la ___ por favor.

7.5. Expressions

Yes.	Sí.
No.	No.
Please.	Por favor.
Thank you.	Gracias.
You're welcome.	De nada.
Hi!	¡Hola!
Hello. (telephone)	Diga. (Spain) Bueno.(Latin America)
Good-by.	Adiós.
How are you?	¿Cómo está usted?
Fine thanks.	Bien, gracias.
What is your name?	¿Cómo se llama usted?

My name is ___.	Me llamo ___.
Glad to know you.	Mucho gusto.
I'm from the U.S.	Soy de los Estados Unidos.
Where are you from?	¿De dónde es usted?
Excuse me.	Perdóneme.
Do you speak English?	¿Habla usted inglés?
I don't understand	No comprendo.
More slowly, please.	Más despacio, por favor.
Can you translate it for me?	¿Puede usted traducírmelo?

8. UNIT TWO: Shopping for Souvenirs

8.1. Places

the store	la tienda
the toy store	la juguetería
the supermarket	el supermercado
the department store	el almacén
the jewelry store	la joyería
the shoe store	la zapatería
the art gallery	la galería de arte
the book store	la librería
the stationery store	la papelería
the drug store	la droguería
the pastry shop	la pastelería
the leather goods store	la tienda de artículos de cuero
the butcher shop	la carnicería
the bakery	la panadería
the barber shop	la barbería
the beauty shop	el salón de belleza
the liquor store	la tienda de licores

8.2. Things

a gift	un regalo
a ring	un anillo
a fan	un abanico
a belt	un cinturón
a jacket	una chaqueta
a hat	un sombrero
a shirt	una camisa
a diamond	un diamante
a pearl	una perla
a doll	una muñeca
a bullfight poster	un cartel de toros
a guitar	una guitarra
a wallet	una cartera
a handbag	una bolsa
a record	un disco
a painting	una pintura
a souvenir	un recuerdo

8.3. People

the cashier	el cajero
the salesman	el dependiente
the saleswoman	la dependienta
the man	el señor
the lady	la señora
the young lady	la señorita

8.4. Sentences

I want to buy ___.	Quiero comprar ___.
Where is the nearest ___?	¿Dónde está el (la) ___ más cercano(a)?
Where can I buy ___?	¿Dónde puedo comprar ___?
There is a (an) ___ here.	Hay un (una) ___ aquí.
There are ___ in this store.	Hay ___ en esta tienda.
Is it a nice ___?	¿Es un buen (una buena) ___?
Yes, it is a very nice ___.	Sí, es un (una) ___ muy bueno (buena).
Can you recommend ___?	¿Puede usted recomendarme ___?
I already have ___.	Ya tengo ___.
It's a ___ made in Mexico.	Es un (una) ___ hecho (hecha) en México.
Is it an authentic ___?	¿Es ___ auténtico (auténtica)?

Is it a new ___?	¿Es ___ nuevo (nueva)?
Is it an antique ___?	¿Es ___ antiguo (antigua)?
Is it an expensive ___?	¿Es ___ muy caro (cara)?
No, it's a very inexpensive ___.	No, es ___ muy barato (barata).

8.5. Expressions

Can you help me?	¿Puede usted atenderme?
I'm browsing.	Estoy mirando.
At your service.	Para servirle.
Do you have more?	¿Tiene usted más?
Sorry. There are no more.	Lo siento. No hay más.
It's silver.	Es de plata.
It's gold.	Es de oro.
It's leather.	Es de cuero.
How much is it?	¿Cuánto es?
That's very expensive.	Es muy caro (cara).
I like it.	Me gusta.
I don't like it.	No me gusta.
Is it of good quality?	¿Es de buena calidad?
It's red.	Es rojo.
It's blue.	Es azul.

It's white.	Es blanco.
What is this?	¿Qué es esto?
I don't need another one.	No necesito otro.
I have no more money.	No tengo más dinero.
Write it down, please.	Escríbalo, por favor.

9. UNIT THREE: Seeing the Sights

9.1. Places

the theatre	el teatro
the church	la iglesia
the pyramid	la piramíde
the zoo	el zoológico
the concert	el concierto
the ballet	el ballet
the club	el club
the university	la universidad
the stadium	el estadio
the monument	el monumento
the fort	la fortaleza
the factory	la fábrica
the museum	el museo
the ruin	la ruina
the castle	el castillo
the cathedral	la catedral
the palace	el palacio

9.2. Things

a fountain	una fuente
a tomb	una tumba
a bridge	un puente
a play	una obra
a show	un espectáculo
a drink	una bebida
a tour	un recorrido
a bus	un autobús
an admission ticket	una entrada
a guide book	una guía
my group	mi grupo
a catalog	un catálogo
a photograph	una fotografía
my camera	mi cámara
a view	una vista
a relic	una reliquia

9.3. People

the actor	el actor
the singer	el cantor
the comedian	el cómico

the dancer	el bailador
the painter	el pintor
the artist	el artista

9.4. Sentences

Is ___ open on Sundays?	¿Está abierto (abierta) ___ los domingos?
Yes, and ___ is open on Saturdays.	Sí, y ____ está abierto (abierta) los sábados.
Who was ___?	¿Quién fue ___?
When does ___ begin?	¿Cuando empieza ___?
Do you wish to see ___?	¿Desea usted ver ___?
___ begins right now.	____ empieza ahora mismo.
I'm interested in ___.	Me interesa ___.
___ is impressive.	___ es impresionante.
___ is interesting.	___ es interesante.
Did you like ___?	¿Le gustó usted ___?
I liked ___.	Me gustó ___.
Are you familiar with ___?	¿Conoce usted ___?
Help! I need ___.	¡Socorro! Necesito ___.
Do you need ___?	¿Necesita usted ___?
I saw ___.	Vi ___.

9.5. Expressions

What time does it begin?	¿A qué hora empieza?
It begins soon.	Empieza pronto.
It begins in an hour.	Empieza en una hora.
Was it enjoyable?	¿Fue divertido (divertida)?
Was it boring?	¿Fue aburrido (aburrida)?
Where is the entrance?	¿Dónde está la entrada?
Where is the exit?	¿Dónde está la salida?
I don't know.	No sé.
May we go in?	¿Podemos entrar?
May we leave?	¿Podemos salir?
Can you explain it?	¿Puede explicarlo?
Did you see that?	¿Vio usted eso?
Hurry!	¡Apúrese!
Let's go again.	Vamos otra vez.
I don't believe it!	¡No lo creo!
It's awful.	Es horrible.
It's pretty.	Es bonito (bonita).
It's beautiful.	Es hermoso (hermosa).
It's magnificent.	Es magnífico.
It's ugly.	Es feo (fea).

10. UNIT FOUR: Touring the Country

10.1. Places

the city	la ciudad
the town	el pueblo
the countryside	el campo
the downtown area	el centro
the American embassy	la embajada americana
the metro	el metro
the beach	la playa
the ocean	el mar
the lake	el lago
the forest	el bosque
the mountain	la montaña
the river	el río
the port	el puerto
the road	el camino
the highway	la carretera
the camping site	el terreno de camping
the hospital	el hospital

10.2. Things

a car	un coche
a bicycle	una bicicleta
a boat	un barco
a train	un tren
a flight	un vuelo
the ticket office	una taquilla
a one way ticket	un billete de ida
a roundtrip ticket	un billete de ida y vuelta
a trailer	una caravana
a fire	una hoguera
a shower	una ducha
a map	un mapa
a service station	una estación de servicio
a liter of gasoline	un litro de gasolina
a tire	una llanta
a traffic signal	un semáforo
an emergency	una emergencia

10.3. People

the conductor	el cobrador
the American ambassador	el embajador americano
the foreigner	el extranjero
the doctor	el médico
the dentist	el dentista
the driver	el chófer

10.4. Sentences

When does ___ leave?	¿Cuándo sale ___?
When did ___ leave?	¿Cuándo salió ___?
When does ___ arrive?	¿Cuándo llega ___?
When did ___ arrive?	¿Cuándo llegó ___?
What is the number of the ___?	¿Cuál es el número del (de la) ___?
Will ___ leave on time?	¿Saldrá ___ a su hora?
I cannot find ___.	No encuentro ___.
I was in (at) ___.	Estuve en ___.
I need help with ___.	Necesito ayuda con ___.
This is ___.	Este (ésta) es ___.
What a pretty ___.	Qué ___ más bonito (bonita).

Is this ___ going to Buenos Aires?	¿Este (ésta) es ___ para Buenos Aires?
How far are we from the ___?	¿A qué distancia estamos del (de la) ___?
How do you get to the ___?	¿Cómo se llega al (a la) ___?
When did you return from the ___?	¿Cuándo volvió usted del (de la) ___?

10.5. Expressions

I want a ticket to Rome.	Quiero un billete para Roma.
It arrives in five minutes.	Llega en cinco minutos.
Thank goodness!	¡Gracias al cielo!
May I get by?	¿Puedo pasar?
Don't worry.	No se preocupe.
It's leaving in two hours.	Sale en dos horas.
Help!	¡Socorro!
Continue straight ahead.	Siga derecho.
Turn left.	Doble a la izquierda.
Turn right.	Doble a la derecha.
We're here.	Estamos aquí.
That's it!	¡Eso es!
Have you gone to the beach?	¿Ha ido a la playa?
Yes, of course.	Sí, claro.

When are we returning?	¿Cuándo volvemos?
Do you know?	¿Sabe usted?
Today.	Hoy.
Tomorrow.	Mañana.
Yesterday.	Ayer.
Three hours ago.	Hace tres horas.

11. UNIT FIVE: Getting Acquainted

11.1. Places

the movie theatre	el cine
the cocktail party	el coctel
the soccer game	el partido de fútbol
the bullfight ring	la plaza de toros
the park	el parque
the dance	el baile
the golf course	el campo de golf
the race track	el hipódromo
my home	mi casa
the hotel lobby	el vestíbulo del hotel
Europe	Europa
Spain	España
Mexico	México
South America	Sudamérica

11.2. Things

on vacation	de vacaciones
on business	de negocios
student	estudiante

businessman	hombre de negocios
last year	el año pasado
a week	una semana
a month	un mes
your hobbies	sus pasatiempos
a tennis court	una pista de tenis
a western movie	una película de vaqueros
chess	el ajedrez
cards	las cartas
a date (appointment)	una cita
a coat and tie	un traje de noche

11.3. People

my friends	mis amigos
my parents	mis padres
my mother	mi madre
my father	mi padre
my children	mis niños
my son	mi hijo
my daughter	mi hija
my brother	mi hermano
my sister	mi hermana

my boyfriend (or fiancé)	mi novio
my girlfriend (or fiancée)	mi novia
my housekeeper	mi ama de casa

11.4. Sentences

Will you go with me to the ___?	¿Me acompaña al (a la) ___?
No, I prefer to go to the ___.	No, prefiero ir al (a la) ___.
Is there a (an) ___ tonight?	¿Hay un (una) ___ esta noche?
Yes, there's a (an) ___ downtown.	Sí, hay un (una) ___ en el centro.
Shall we go to the ___?	¿Vamos todos al (a la) ___?
No, lets go to the ___.	No, vamos al (a la) ___.
Do you play ___?	¿Juega al (a las) ___?
Yes, I like to play ___.	Sí, me gusta jugar al (a las) ___.
Are you from ___?	¿Es usted de ___?
No, I was born in ___.	No, nací en ___.
Are you here on ___?	¿Está usted aquí de ___?
No, I'm on ___.	No, estoy de ___.
Are you here with your ___?	¿Está usted aquí con su (sus) ___?
No, I'm here with my ___.	No, estoy con mi (mis) ___.

I've been here for ___.	Llevo ___ aquí.

11.5. Expressions

How's it going?	¿Qué tal?
Fine.	Bien.
What's happening?	¿Qué pasa?
Not much.	Nada de particular.
I'd like you to meet Joe.	Quiero presentarle a José.
Glad to know you.	Encantado (encantada).
Do you like it here?	¿Le gusta aquí?
Yes, very much.	Sí, muchísmo.
How long have you been here?	¿Cuánto tiempo lleva usted aquí?
Good morning.	Buenos días.
Good afternoon.	Buenas tardes.
Good evening.	Buenas noches.
See you later.	Hasta luego.
Shall we meet in (at) the restaurant?	¿Nos encontraremos en el restaurante?
We'll see you at 8:00.	Le veremos a las ocho.
I want to invite you to dinner at my home.	Quiero invitarle a cenar en mi casa.
I'd like to go very much.	Me gustaría mucho ir.

I'm sorry, I have to go.	Lo siento, tengo que ir.
I'll see you tomorrow night.	Le veo mañana por la noche.
It's been great.	Ha sido estupendo.

12. UNIT SIX: Dining Out

12.1. Places

the restaurant	el restaurante
the dining room	el comedor
the cloakroom	la guardarropa
the bar	el bar
the saloon	la cantina
the sidewalk cafe	el café

12.2. Things

breakfast	el desayuno
lunch	la comida
dinner	la cena
snack	la merienda
the special of the day	la comida corrida
an appetizer	un entremés
an aperitif	un aperitivo
a beer	una cerveza
a glass of wine	una copa de vino
a glass of water	un vaso de agua
some ice cubes	unos cubitos de hielo

a glass of milk	un vaso de leche
a cup of coffee	una taza de café
bread	pan
rolls	panecillos
butter	mantequilla
salt	sal
pepper	pimienta
salad	ensalada
soup	sopa
meat	carne
potatoes	papas
vegetables	verduras
rice	arroz
dessert	postre
sugar	azúcar
cheese	queso
fruit	fruta
cake	pastel
ice cream	helado

12.3. People

the waiter	el camarero
the waitress	la camarera
my guest	mi invitado (invitada)
my companion	mi compañero (companera)
the bartender	el cantinero
the cloakroom attendant	el guardarropa (la guardarropa)

12.4. Sentences

Would you like ___?	¿Desea usted ___?
I'll have ___.	Tomaré ___.
May I have ___?	¿Puede darme ___?
We do not have ___.	No tenemos ___.
What kind of ___ do you have?	¿Qué tipo de ___ tiene usted?
We have ___.	Tenemos ___.
Would you like to order ___?	¿Quiere usted pedir ___?
Is ___ ready?	¿Está listo (lista) ___?
Are ___ ready?	¿Están listos (listas) ___?
Is ___ cold?	¿Está frío (fría) ___?
No, ___ are hot. (Temperature)	No, ___ están calientes.
Have you tried ___?	¿Ha probado usted ___?

Is ___ good here?	¿Está bueno (buena) ___ aquí?
Yes, ___ are very good.	Sí, ___ están muy buenos (buenas).
Could you send up ___ please?	¿Podría enviar ___ por favor?

12.5. Expressions

A table for four people.	Una mesa para cuatro personas.
What would you like?	¿Qué desea?
What would you like to drink?	¿Qué desea beber?
May I see the menu?	¿Puedo ver la carta?
Is it bitter?	¿Es amargo (amarga)?
No, it's very salty.	No, es muy salado (salada).
Is it sweet?	¿Es dulce?
No, it's sour.	No, es agrio (agria).
Rare.	Poco hecho.
Medium.	Término medio.
Well done.	Bien hecho.
It's delicious.	Está sabroso (sabrosa).
It's very spicy (hot).	Está muy picante.
I'm hungry.	Tengo hambre.
I'm in a hurry.	Tengo prisa.
Yes, of course.	Sí, como no.

Something else?	¿Algo más?
Nothing else.	Nada más.
Thank you very much.	Muchas gracias.
May I have the check?	¿Me de la cuenta?
Here it is.	Aquí está.

13. GLOSSARY

13.1. - A -

un abanico	-	a fan
el actor	-	the actor
adiós	-	Good-by
la aduana	-	Customs
el aeropuerto	-	the airport
el ajedrez	-	chess
el almacén	-	the department store
mi ama de casa	-	my housekeeper
mi amigo (a)	-	my friend
mis amigos	-	my friends
un anillo	-	a ring
el año pasado	-	last year
un aperitivo	-	an aperitif
arroz	-	rice
el artistia	-	the artist
un autobús	-	a bus
un avión	-	a plane
ayer	-	yesterday
azúcar	-	sugar

13.2. - B -

el bailador	-	the dancer
el baile	-	the dance
el ballet	-	the ballet
el banco	-	the bank
el baño	-	the restroom
la barbería	-	the barber shop
un barco	-	a boat
una bebida	-	a drink
una bicicleta	-	a bicycle
bien	-	fine
un billete	-	a ticket
un billete de ida	-	a one-way ticket
un billete de ida y vuelta	-	a roundtrip ticket
una bolsa	-	a handbag
el bosque	-	the forest
el botones	-	the bellboy
buenas noches	-	good evening
buenas tardes	-	good afternoon
bueno	-	hello (telephone)
buenos días	-	good morning

13.3. - C -

el café	-	the sidewalk cafe
el cajero	-	the cashier
mi cámara	-	my camera
la camarera	-	the maid
la mesera	-	the waitress
el mesero	-	the waiter
el camino	-	the road
una camisa	-	a shirt
el campo	-	the countryside
el campo de golf	-	the golf course
la cantina	-	the bar or saloon
el cantinero	-	the bartender
el cantor	-	the singer (male)
una caravana	-	a trailer
carne	-	meat
la carnicería	-	the butcher shop
la carretera	-	the highway
las cartas	-	cards
un cartel de toros	-	a bullfight poster
una cartera	-	a wallet

mi casa	-	my home
el castillo	-	the castle
un catálogo	-	a catalog
la catedral	-	the cathedral
la cena	-	dinner
el centro	-	the downtown area
una cerveza	-	a beer
una chaqueta	-	a jacket
un cheque de viajero	-	a traveler's check
el chófer	-	the driver
el cine	-	the movie theater
un cinturón	-	a belt
una cita	-	a date (appointment)
la ciudad	-	the city
el club	-	the club
el club nocturno	-	the night club
el cobrador	-	the conductor
un coche	-	a coach
un coche alquilado	-	a rental car
el coctel	-	the cocktail party
el comedor	-	the dining room

el cómico	-	the comedian
la comida	-	lunch
el especial del día	-	the special of the day
mi compañero (a)	-	my companion
el concierto	-	the concert
una copa de vino	-	a glass of wine
el correo	-	the post office
unos cubitos de hielo	-	some ice cubes
mi cuenta	-	my bill

13.4. - D -

de nada	-	you're welcome
el dentista	-	the dentist
la dependienta	-	the saleswoman
el dependiente	-	the salesman
el desayuno	-	breakfast
un diamante	-	a diamond
mi dinero	-	my money
el director	-	the manager
un disco	-	a record
la droguería	-	the drug store
una ducha	-	a shower

13.5. - E -

la embajada americana	-	the American Embassy
el embajador americano	-	the American Ambassador
una emergencia	-	an emergency
ensalada	-	salad
una entrada	-	an admission ticket
un entremés	-	an appetizer
España	-	Spain
un espectáculo	-	a show
mi esposa	-	my wife
mi esposo	-	my husband
una estación de servicio	-	a service station
el estadio	-	the stadium
estudiante	-	student
Europa	-	Europe
el extranjero	-	the foreigner

13.6. - F -

la fábrica	-	the factory
mi familia	-	my family
la farmacia	-	the pharmacy

la fortaleza	-	the fort
una fotografía	-	a photograph
fruta	-	fruit
una fuente	-	a fountain

13.7. - G -

la galería de arte	-	the art gallery
gracias	-	thank you
mi grupo	-	my group
la guardarropa	-	the cloakroom
el guardarropa la guardarropa	-	the cloakroom attendant
una guía	-	a guide book
una guitarra	-	a guitar
la habitación	-	residence
hasta luego	-	see you later
helado	-	ice cream
mi hermana	-	my sister
mi hermano	-	my brother
mi hija	-	my daughter
mi hijo	-	my son
el hipódromo	-	the race track

una hoguera	-	a fire
¡hola!	-	hello!
hombre de negocios	-	businessman
el hospital	-	the hospital
el hotel	-	the hotel
hoy	-	today

13.8. - I -

la iglesia	-	the church
mi invitado (a)	-	my guest

13.9. - J -

un jardín	-	a garden
la joyería	-	the jewelry store

13.10. - L -

el lago	-	the lake
la lavandería	-	the laundry
la librería	-	the book store
un litro de gasolina	-	a liter of gasoline
una llamada	-	a telephone call
una llanta	-	a tire
una llave	-	a key

13.11. - M -

mi madre	-	my mother
una maleta	-	a suitcase
mañana	-	tomorrow
mantequilla	-	butter
un mapa	-	a map
el mar	-	the ocean
el médico	-	the doctor
el mercado	-	the market
la merienda	-	snack
un mes	-	a month
el metro	-	the metro
México	-	Mexico
la montaña	-	the mountain
el monumento	-	the monument
el mozo	-	the porter
mucho gusto	-	glad to know you
una muñeca	-	a doll
el museo	-	the museum

13.12. - N -

de negocios	-	on business
mis niños	-	my children
no	-	no
mi novia	-	my girlfriend (or fiancée)
mi novio	-	my boyfriend (or fiancé)

13.13. - O -

una obra	-	a play/work of art/poem
la oficina de cambio	-	the money exchange

13.14. - P -

mi padre	-	my father
mis padres	-	my parents
el palacio	-	the palace
pan	-	bread
la panadería	-	the bakery
panecillos	-	rolls
papas	-	potatoes
la papelería	-	the stationery store
el parque	-	the park
el partido de fútbol	-	the soccer game

un pasaporte	-	a passport
sus pasatiempos	-	your hobbies
pastel	-	cake
la pastelería	-	the pastry shop
una película de vaqueros	-	a western movie
perdóneme	-	excuse me
un periódico	-	a newspaper
una perla	-	a pearl
pimienta	-	pepper
el pintor	-	the painter
una pintura	-	a painting
la pirámide	-	the pyramid
una pista de tenis	-	a tennis court
la playa	-	the beach
la plaza de toros	-	the bullfight ring
por favor	-	please
postre	-	dessert
el pueblo	-	the town
un puente	-	a bridge
el puerto	-	the port

13.15. - Q -

queso	-	cheese
el quiosco de periódicos	-	the news stand

13.16. - R -

un recado	-	a message
un recorrido	-	a tour
un recuerdo	-	a souvenir
un regalo	-	a gift
una reliquia	-	a relic
una reservación	-	a reservation
el restaurante	-	the restaurant
el río	-	the river
la ruina	-	the ruin

13.17. - S -

sal	-	salt
el salón de belleza	-	the beauty shop
un semáforo	-	a traffic signal
una semana	-	a week
el señor	-	the man
la señora	-	the lady

la señorita	-	the young lady
sí	-	yes
¡socorro!	-	help!
un sombrero	-	hat
sopa	-	soup
Sudamérica	-	South America
el supermercado	-	the supermarket

13.18. - T -

una taquilla	-	a ticket office
una tarjeta de crédito	-	a credit card
un taxi	-	a taxi
una taza de café	-	a cup of coffee
el teatro	-	the theater
la telefonista	-	the telephone operator
un telegrama	-	a telegram
el terreno de camping	-	the camping site
la tienda	-	the store
la tienda de artículos de cuero	-	the leather goods store
la tienda de fotografía	-	the camera store

la tienda de licores	-	the liquor store
un traje de noche	-	a coat and tie
un tren (ferrocarril)	-	a train
una tumba	-	a tomb

13.19. - U -

la universidad	-	the university

13.20. - V -

de vacaciones	-	on vacation
un vaso de agua	-	a glass of water
un vaso de leche	-	a glass of milk
verduras	-	vegetables
el vestíbulo del hotel	-	the hotel lobby
una vista	-	a view
un vuelo	-	a flight

13.21. - Z -

la zapatería	-	the shoe store
el zoológico	-	the zoo

13.22. - NUMBERS -

uno	-	one (1)
dos	-	two (2)
tres	-	three (3)
cuatro	-	four (4)
cinco	-	five (5)
seis	-	six (6)
siete	-	seven (7)
ocho	-	eight (8)
nueve	-	nine (9)
diez	-	ten (10)
once	-	eleven (11)
doce	-	twelve (12)
trece	-	thirteen (13)
catorce	-	fourteen (14)
quince	-	fifteen (15)
dieciséis	-	sixteen (16)
diecisiete	-	seventeen (17)
dieciocho	-	eighteen (18)
diecinueve	-	nineteen (19)
veinte	-	twenty (20)

veintiuno	-	twenty one (21)
veintidós	-	twenty two (22)
veintitrés	-	twenty three (23)
veinticuatro	-	twenty four (24)
veinticinco	-	twenty five (25)
veintiséis	-	twenty six (26)
veintisiete	-	twenty seven (27)
veintiocho	-	twenty eight (28)
veintinueve	-	twenty nine (29)
treinta	-	thirty (30)
treinta y uno	-	thirty one (31)
treinta y dos	-	thirty two (32)
treinta y tres	-	thirty three (33)
treinta y cuatro	-	thirty four (34)
treinta y cinco	-	thirty five (35)
treinta y seis	-	thirty six (36)
treinta y siete	-	thirty seven (37)
cuarenta	-	forty (40)
cuarenta y uno	-	forty one (41)
cuarenta y dos	-	forty two (42)
cuarenta y tres	-	forty three (43)

cuarenta y cuatro	-	forty four (44)
cuarenta y cinco	-	forty five (45)
cincuenta	-	fifty (50)
sesenta	-	sixty (60)
setenta	-	seventy (70)
ochenta	-	eighty (80)
noventa	-	ninety (90)
cien	-	one hundred (100)
ciento uno	-	one hundred one (101)
ciento diez	-	one hundred ten (110)
doscientos	-	two hundred (200)
trescientos	-	three hundred (300)
cuatrocientos	-	four hundred (400)
quinientos	-	five hundred (500)
seiscientos	-	six hundred (600)
setecientos	-	seven hundred (700)
ochocientos	-	eight hundred (800)
novecientos	-	nine hundred (900)
mil	-	one thousand (1000)

USER NOTES

This section is provided as a space to make notes for yourself regarding Spanish For The Traveler. Please don't hesitate to drop us a note telling us of your impressions of Spanish For The Traveler. We especially appreciate any comments you may have as to the points you like best, or areas that may stand some improvement.